THE FAMOUS DRUM LUMMON HAS BELN CLOSED DOWN.

It Made a Millionaire of Its Biscoverer-

The Big Maripean Grant Offered to an English Company-Mining Superior Iron at a Cost of Under Ten Cents a Ton. BUTTE, Mon., Oct. 13.-The famous Drum Lummon mine, near Helena, is reported to be worked out. It was discovered by fom Cruise, and made him one of Helena's millionaires. The mine has been closed down. A year or two ago the vein forked at the 800-foot level. One fork was followed and gradually lost its value. Then the other fork was worked. This was as rich as the main vein for a time but lost its value at the 1,600-foot level. Superintendent Bayliss went to England to lay the matter before the directors. It is said the men have been laid off in accordance with a cable-gram from Mr. Bayliss from London. The pany will develop several claims which adjoin the Drum Lummon,

The output of refined copper from the Ansconda Company's for August was 10,600,000 pounds, which is 700,000 pounds in excess of July.

A coal mine has been discovered on Shields Hive: d. ide, nine miles south of the Montana Railroad. The vein is a continuation of the Reese mine on Sixteen-mile Creek. It has a shaft down fifty feet, which shows two coal strata, senarated by six inches of sinte. One of these strata shows fully three feet of coal, all firstclass, and the other five feet of lead matter, a kind of soft coal which is rapidly improving, thi p mises soon to give a coal vein eight

The Alta mine, north of Wickes, has been closed down. Every pound of ore in sight las bee. taken out.

A strike was made on Friday in the Kennett mine, Madison county. At 330 feet the shaft cut through the Bertha vein, 15 feet in width. The ore body is of immense proportions. None that has been assayed runs less than \$7, and much goes from \$20 to \$30 per ton. The vein is pure contact.

In Rochester Basin gold ore has been discovered in a claim adjoining the Marshall, about

five miles west of Rochester.

The Bear Gulch mines of Mitchell & Nuesigbrod have been sold in New York for \$150,000 There are twenty-three claims and a ten-stamp gold mill.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Oct. 14 .- The operating mines in the Leadville district continue to increase in number. Stockades are building about more properties, and new workmen are entering the camp to take the places of the striking members of the Miners' Union. At Cripple Creek the shipments of ore now exceed all previous records. Listed companies are paying \$106,-500 a month in dividends, with the Doctor, Independence, Gold King, El Paso, and Strong, unlisted profit earners, doing nearly as much. As some dividend-paying companies are accumulating a reserve fund, the actual profits are still greater. The estimated profit in September is \$300,000. Twenty-five mines are returning a profit, though not declaring dividen is. The Isabella Company has passed a The Mt. Rosa Company will declare smaller dividends and save money for develop-

Considerable development work is in progress in the Cripple Creek district. The Moffat-Bush tunnel scheme has a bore 1,800 feet deep without disclosing mineral yet. The Abe Lincoln, in Poverty Gulch, mined 200 tens of \$75 ore last month. The Elkton ships about \$40,-000 a month. An estimate of the September output of the district is 16,500 tons, estimated value \$800,000. About 5,000 wage-earners are emplyoed.

Last month the railroad carried out of Gil-Last month the railroad carried out of Gilpin county 4,832 tons of ore, an increase of
1,650 tons over the same month last year.
In the Silverton district the Shenandoah
shippeda carl lead of ore that returned eightyeight ounces of silver to the ton. The Mineral
King is producing \$40 ore. Five tons from the
Crown Prince showed 11 per cent. copper and
25 ounces silver. The Buil of the Woods is
shipping from a two-foot vein of lead ore carrying 28 ounces silver. The Queen Anne. on
Cement Creek, has a six-inch streak of copner
ore running 150 ownces silver to the ton. The
Harrison mine, in Ross Basin, ships a car a
week of \$15 ore. The Ice Lake mine is shipping twenty to thirty tons daily. The North
Star has 300 pack mules transproting its
product.
In Boulder county the Columbia has a 40.

working the Pineshade mine at Jamestown, and the shaft will be sunk 400 feet.

Over 100 miners have been Isid off in the Aspen field owing to the low price of lead and silver and the low grade of present ore bodies. The Park Regent has passed two pay days, but the men are still working. The Argentum-Juniata has laid off 200 men because of the wat flow. A new pump is now being set up. Cal Morse last spring took a lease upon four claims in Obbir Guleb, and has made several shipments averaging seventy ounces of sliver to the ton. The Mayflower made a shipment of 125 tons that returned 60 cances silver to the ton. Gold has been discovered near the summit of independence Mountain, and it will be opened up next season.

Smelting orly was shipped last week from the Puritan in the Yankee Hill district that netted over \$50 per ton. The Betsy B has a three-foot vein, and mill returns show over three ounces of gold to the cord.

The Troy Mining Company has sold a controlling interest in the Mosquito district mines to Chicago men. They will work the mines this winter.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 11.—Hamilton Smith of the London Exploration Commany will make the final report on the Mariposa Grant, and uron his report depends the sale of the grant to the company. This company developed the South African gold fields, the Coolgardie mines of Nest Australia, and it o Marters Towers properties in Queensland. The Mariposa Grant, originally owned by John C. Fremout, and now held by John P. Jones, John W. Machay, and Alvinza Hayward, has been offered to the company, and has been reported on by many mining experts. The grant Comprises 44.000 acres on the line of the "Mother lode," and in the heart of the great mineral belt. Many prospecters have found rich gold leads from time to tome, but have not been permitted to make locations on the grant lands, and as the owners would not develop the leads themselves, nothing has been done in the line of systematic mining. For six miles along the lode not a pick has been atruck in the ground. The officials of the London company are nearly all Californians who have been operating in foreign lands for some years.

The Boston directors of the Merced Gold CALIFORNIA.

London company are nearly all Californians who have been operating in foreign lands for some years.

The Boston directors of the Merced Gold Mining Company have inspected the mines owned by the company in Mariposa county, and advise constructing an electric power plant on the Tuolumne River, and building another mill of sixty stamps. The company has \$200,000 available for development work. Raudsburg, Kern county is the centre of mioing activity on the southern desort. A number of large gold-bearing ledges have been round in the mountains back of Kochu Springs, and sixteen locations have been maile. The core carries copper and silver, and can be worked only by smelting. The stamp mill at Garleck is working on Raudsburg ore that mills \$45 to the ton. The Rand Mining Company has let a contract for a 50-stamp mill between the Randsburg and Goler camps.

Eleven claims in El Doardo county have been sold by R. M. Mooor to V. Hauser and H. E. Averill of San Francisce, who have beginn pumping out an old shaft and protosas to explore the old drifts.

A clean-up of \$7,000 from Anthony mine ores is reported from the Golden West mill, into county.

the product of the second principle of the second s

will be commenced this week. A number of mines in the district are being worked in a small way. Ore is not being produced in large quantities, and but little is being milled. Samples of ore from most of the promising mines in the district were recently sent to Deaver to be tested. Should the results be satisfactory, a mill will be built on the Rio Grande for the reduction of Oschitt eres.

Some wor is swing on at Golden and San Pedro, in the southern part of this county. The Lucas mill is running steadily, and the Fitzgerald mill is running on half time on ore mined in the district.

Encouraging reports some from the new camps in the northern tier of counties. Some very promising properties are being opened up in Taos and Rio Arriba counties, and many Colorado mining men are interested there.

Operations have been resumed at the Silver City Reduction Company's works here, and the smelter is in full blast.

A large amount of ore is now being treated daily in the mills at Pinos Altos, all of the big mines there except those belonging to the Manhattan Gold Company being is operation. The mills at Nogolion are all idle, and little wer is going on in the mines there. The Helen Mining Company will resume operations as seon as repairs can be made. The output of gold and sliver from this camp reached \$3,000 a day during this season.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Oct. 10.—In Katcheless district, near Martin, John Denny has driven five tunnels on the main vein 100 feet apart, and has proved its continuity for 500 feet, with uniform width. WASHINGTON. form width.

The Bonanza group of copper claims, tear
Sliverton, which has been under bend to Dennis Ryan of St. Paul, has changed hands, and
Ryan takes the property and will put on a
large developing force this fall and winter.

The consideration is \$150,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 10.—In the Currie property, Slocum district, there are exposures of twelve feet of solid ore, estimated at 8,000 tons, val-ued at \$050,000. ed at \$69,000.

The Rice people say they have 1,000,000 tons fore blocked out, and as much more in sight, a small stringer in this mine produced \$125.-90 of ore, the assays running from \$200 to

5700 a ton.

In Waterless Camp John Empy found free
In Waterless Camp John Empy found free In Waterlee Camp John Empy found free milling in a fifty-foot ledge I such quantities that an offer of \$50,000 has been made for the claim. Another discovery is the Maud S., which has a ledge sixty feet wide, with free-milling ore from \$18 to \$52 gold to the ton.

Owing to the good weather throughout Trail, Boundary, and Kortenal, prospectors continue in the field. During the past week 150 mining locations were recorded at Nelson. The development work now under way is enormous, giving employment to thousands of miners.

Along the Frazer River the placer mines that clessed dewn for lack of water are resuming, and will continue until the boildays. The placers have y'elded this season \$200,000.

placers have y'elded this season \$200,000.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE. Oct. 10.—The Sum Dum Chief, which has been under bond to seattle men fo. \$45,000, is now in the hands of the new owners, an they are developing the mine.

At bne. iisham Bay, Frank Cook and Charles Begg, prospectors, have d'scovered a fourfoot ledge about a rule from tidewater that is showing a good deal of free gold.

The tunnel of the Bald Eagle mine at Sum Dum is in 800 feet, and is half completed. Other portions of the mine are producing one enough to give a yearly net profit of \$100,000.

D. O. Mills and cthers, who have a bond on the southwestern lode of the Treadwell, are encountering \$40 gold to the ton in a shaft that is down about 100 feet.

ARIZONA.

ARIZONA.

Tucson, Oct. 0.—The Jersey Lily mine in Yavapai county, which has been closed down for a year, is soon to be operated on an exten-sive scale. sive scale.

The rich strike reported in the Metallic Accident last week is improving daily. The find is in the old workings.

Champion Charley came in this week with a bar of gold valued at \$5.000, which is supposed to have come from Col. William Herring's mine near Phonix.

The Grand Prize mine and mill at Pavson are in full operation, with the prospect of a long and prosperous run. Coleman's mill is likewise busy.

likewise busy.

Work has begun on the Mazatzal copper

Work has begun on the States to be mines.

Twelve carbonate claims have been located eight miles south of San Carlos. The ledge shews te_feet.

The Arizana Copper Company is now smelting and shipping more copper and matte than ever before.

The Golden Dream Mining Company is crowding the work with twenty-five men on its six shafts and two tunnels. There has been steady improvement in the ore bodies.

IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, Oct. E.—The Summit Company has purchased the boiler and pumps of the Boisé County Company, and is moving the machinery to the nine. File water will be pumped out, drifting of the vein will begin, and the shaft will go down.

The Indications are that the ore chute of the Sub Rosa will be recovered in a short time.

The larce mill at Booneville in they hee county will be completed in a few weeks. The mine is in operation.

Several placer mines on Boisé River are new working, and are paying very well.

The steam dredger on More Creek has reached bed rock at hirty feet, and hae found exceedingly rich ground. The gravel for twenty feet above hed rock was good. The success of this dredge will cause many others to be put IDARO.

product.
In Boulder county the Columbia has a 40foot contact win of shipping ore; the Utica
mine a vein of twelve feet, and is shipping ore.
The Dew Drop has a vein from six to ten feet
thick. Lessees have made money in Boulder
rounty this year, and production is greater
row that ever before. A new company is
working the Pineshade mine at Jamestown, and
the shaft will be sunk 400 feet.

Over 100 miners have been isid off in the
Aspon field owing to the low price of lead of the shaft of the Bancroft and

pleked ore, which has averaged \$46.86 per ton.

The new Union shaft of the Bancroft and Ekhorn Mining Commanies has reached a depth of fifty feet, and is to be continued.

The Ivan lode, Ragged Top, shipped ore last week that went \$50 to the ton.

At the Kickapoo property on Yellow Creek ore is being taken from six faces. A strong vertical vein, averaging \$100, is exposed in the workings.

In the New York group, adjoining the Homestake, extensive development is under way, and the vein will be intersected.

The Pittsburgh holders of the bond on the Wide World greup at Custer have a solid vein twenty feet wide, and averaging about \$31 to the ton, free milling. It is figured that it has be mined and milled at not over \$1.50. The rock is a very soft, decomposed material.

LAKE SUPERIOR

IRON MOUNTAIN. Mich., Oct. 17.—The Chapin fron mine, at this place, is the only mine in the Lake Superior region that has not cut down the number of its men and their wages this summer. It is now running about 600 nen. It is operated by Mr. Mark A. Hanna, head of the Rerublican Campaig. Committee, and in mine in the lake region are the men better treated or more fairly dealt with than here. The Chapin Company is opening the Hamilton mine, idle sinse 1892, and is running several drifts connecting the two property.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 17.—This year a Mesha mine has mined more 'Lan 800,000 tons of iron ore at less than ten cents a ton, includ-DELUTH. Minn., Oct. 17.—Ins year a Mesaba mine has nined more than 800,000 tons of iron ore at less than ten cents a ton, including all coats. Here are the figures:

There have been condoved at the Oliver for 145 days 120 men, whose waxes have been about \$240 a day. Three steam shovels and two locomotives have been used at a cost of about \$80 a day, and a ten per cent, addition for incidentals will make the total \$350 a day, or \$50,000 for the season. In this time \$10.000 tons of ore were mined and shipped, the cost being about 64 cents a ton. To thi must be added the expense of stripping. So far the mining is being done at a higher level than the surrounding country, and the cars are pulled down hill out of the mine.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

RAT PORTAGE, Ont. Oct. 12.—The product of the Lake of the Woods gold fields for September was \$22,000. That amount of builion nassed through the banks at this place. Not included in this is the amount snipped from the Lake Hareld and Empress mines, amounting, as well as can be ascertained, to \$3,500 more in May the total was \$17,000, and there has been a steady growth since then, though for September the largest producer of the district was not up to lit average.

The Rad, Marion, and two adjoining locations have been sold by M. F. Helmes to Hamilton, Ontario, and New York city parties for \$55,000. There is a fity-foot shaft in the Bad miles. WESTERN ONTARIO.

COAST DEFENCES. HE PROGRESS MADE TOWARD THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

printion of \$15,824,295 for the Next Fiscal Kear-Present Condition of the Fortifications at the Various Scaports, WASRINGTON, Oct. 18.-Secretary Lamont rill to-morrow transmit to the Secretary of the Pressury his estimates of appropriations required by the War Department for the next fiscal year. The aggregate is \$52,875.638.27. The estimate for the running expenses of the War Office in Washington is \$1,464,236, showing a reduction in the annual expenses for salaries and contingencies in that office of \$621,-942 from the estimates of four years ago. The other estimates in detail are as follows: Pay of the army, as fixed by law, \$13,522,880.15; subsistence of the army, \$1,659,837.50; quartermasters' supplies, \$2,200,000; incidental expenses of the army, \$600,000; barracks and quarters, including hospital construction, \$835,000; shooting ranges, \$25,000; cavalry and artillery horses, \$130,000; army transportation, \$2,500,-000; clothing, \$1,100,000; medical supplies, \$140,200; Ordnance Department, \$1,131,000; Military Academy, \$521,812.89; areenals, \$130,706; military posts, national cemeteries and national parks, \$1,558,380; national soldiers' homes, \$3,443,214.23; artificial limbs for soldiers of the late war, \$191,000; public buildings and grounds in Washington, \$139,992.75; miscellaneous items, \$402,000; rivers and harhors, \$5,349,000, to meet payments on existing contracts, the department at this time being unable to say what sum will be required by

future contracts for which authority exists. The estimate for fortifications and sea-coast defence has been increased to \$15,824,298,75. an amount which will be required to continue this work at its present rate of progress, which has been appreciably advanced under the large appropriation which became available on the 1st of July last. In connection with his estimate, Secretary Lamont has made public the following statement of the condition of this work, the advance that has been made and the results that can be effected by the increased appropriation which he asks:

On July 1, 1893, but one modern gun had been placed in position. On July 1, 1897, we shall have c mpleted defences with armament as follows: Thirteen 12-inch, thirty-seven 10-inch eight 8-inch, and four rapid-fire guns, and eighty 12-inch mortars.

For the fifteen years preceding 1890 no appropriations had been made for engineering work on our permanent coast defences, except the small and steadily decreasing sum annually allowed for the "protection, preservation, and repair" of existing works, which, though obso-lete as a main reliance, had been so incorporated in the modern defensive projects as to play an important auxiliary part. During this time, however, small annual amounts had been granted for the construction of mining casemates and for the purchase of material for submarine defences, while in the years 1888 and 1880 a total of about \$2,000,000 had been appropriated for modern guns, mortars, and car-

In 1890 was made the first appropriation (\$1,221,000) for modern gun and mortar batteries, followed by one of \$750,000 in 1891 and by another of \$500,000 in 1892. This money was allotted by the War Department for con struction work as follows: Portland, Me., two 10-inch gun emplacements; Boston, four 10inch gun and sixteen mortar emplacements; New York, two 12-inch, three 10-inch, five 8-inch and two rapid-fire gun emplacements and thirty-two 12-inch mortar emplacements; Washington, two 10-inch gun emplacements; Hampton Roads, three 10-inch gun emplace-ments; San Francisco, two 12-inch and three 10-inch gun emplacements and styres are 10-inch gun emplacements and sixteen mertar emplacements, making a total of four 12-inch, twenty 10-inch, five 8-inch and two rapid-fire gun emplacements, and sixty-four 12-inch mor-tar emplacements.

gun emplacements, and sixty-four 12-inen mortar emplacements.

An "emplacement" is not morely the masonry platform upon which a gun with its carriage is mounted, but all that part of a fortification which is necessary for the installation, protection, and service of the gun. Thus, in a work designed for four 10-ineh guns, assuming the site to be uniform, the emplacement of one of the four guns represents one-fourth the cost of all the parapets, platforms, traver-ss. magarines, bomuproofs, shot and powder rooms, dec., necessary for the whole work.

This total seems insignificant when compared with the great work yet to be done, but it was the first step toward the completion of a project for our coast defence which some six years before had been so clearly presented by the report of the Endicott Board as to have received the approval of Congress and the people. These guns and mortars are of American design and American manufacture, then and now more powerful, calibre for calibre, than any carried on slipboard.

None by the emplacements above mentioned, however, could be made ready to receive its armanness until after the first small appropura.

on shipboard.

None of the emplacements above mentioned, however, could be made ready to receive its armament until after the first small appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the Fortifications act of Feb. 18, 1893, followed by one of \$100,000 in each of the two succeeding years. Practically, therefore, it has devolved upon the War Department since 1893 to make provision for the completion of nearly all of these emplacements, while the appropriations of 1894 and 1895 raised the totals to the following figures; Eight 12-inch emplacements, nineteen 10-inch emplacements, seven 8-inch emplacements, two rapid-dire emplacements, sighty 12-inch mortar emplacements.

The expenditure authorized by the Fortifications act of June 6, 1896, has been so allotted by the department as to provide the following additional emplacements. Thirteen 12-inch, forty-seven 10-inch, eighten 8-inch, twelve rapid-fire, and seventy-six 12-inch mortar emplacements. Of these, seven 12-inch inchesen 10-inch, fifteen 8-inch, four rapid-fire, and thirty-two 12-inch mortar emplacements with hirse labor.

All of these emplacements will be completed during the sear 1897, while prior to March 1, 1897, there should be completed and with their armament, for the most part mounted, the following of those now being built: One 12-inch emplacement, it wenty 10-inch emplacement, six rapid-fire emplacements.

The fellowing statement shows the condition

inch mortar empiacements, and thirty-two 12-inch mortar empiacements.

The fellowing statement shows the condition of the coast defences after the expenditures authorized by the act of June 6, 1896 (emplacements, with guns and mortars, that should be investigated.)

tweive 12 inch mortars.

Yorksmouth, two Sunch guns.
Bostou, secen 10 in h and two rapid fire guns, and sixten 12-inch mortars.

Naragament Bay, four 10 inch guns and sixten 12-inch mortars.

Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, two 12-inch guns. Eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, two 12-inch gins.

New York, six 8-inch, sixteen 10 inch, two 12-inch, six rapid fore gins, and thirty-two 12-inch mortars.

Piliadelphia, taree 10-inch and 10-rec 12 inch guns, Baltinore, three 8-inch, one 10-inch, three rapid fire guns, and eight 14-inch mortars.

Washington, three 10-inch and two 8-inch guns. Hampton Roads, three 16-inch guns and sixteen 12-inch mortars.

Wimington, two 8-inch guns.
Charecton, two 10-inch guns and sixteen 13-inch mortars.

norters.

In the control of the cont

and sixteen locations have been mail. The sixteen coper and silver, and can be a consistent coper and silver, and can be at Garleck is working on Randabura ore util thin. Onlard and New York city parties of the thin. The Rand Mining Company has let a contract for a 40-stamp mill. Experience who have been sold by R. M. Moor to V. Hanser and H. E. Averill of San Francisce, who have been been sold by R. M. Moor to V. Hanser and H. E. Averill of San Francisce, who have been been sold by R. M. Moor to V. Hanser and H. A. Dorento Control of San Francisce, who have been been sold by R. M. Moor to V. Hanser and H. A. Dorento Control of San Francisce, who have been been sold of rick.

A clean of \$7.000 from Anthony mine ores is reported from the Golden West mill, and it is control to the sold town and it a contract for banking to the smiller of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that a contract to hashing to the smiller of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that a direct sent sent to a smill to the smiller of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the been sent from the Golden West mill, and the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the been sent from the Golden West mill, and the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that serious to a contract for hashing to the smiller of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the propose of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the best prepared to receive their armanent. The sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the sent of Gorge Block, who in July was sent to any bank that the sent of Gorge Block

1894. These, with the nine previously procured, were enough for the eighty mortars then provided for.

But the great problem of disappearing car-

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ment man

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HACKETT.

between now and May 1.

CARHART & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Canal Street,

265-267 Broadway, below Chambers St.

NEW ASTOR OFFICE BUILDING.

Plans for a \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 Strac

ture Waere Exchange Court Stands.

place, is to be torn down. On its site will be

put up what, it is said, will be the finest office

owner of the property, does not change his mind

Mr. Astor has had in mind for a long time the

old. A few years ago he went so far as to have

commissioned to draft a set of plans and speci-

he indicated modifications that he desired to

and when the changes have been completed the

for his final approval.

It is expected that the work of pulling down

the old building will be begun about May 1. As

soon as the débris is cleared away. John

Downey of 410 West Thirty-fourth street who

WILL ELECT TWO BISHOPS.

plans will be sent again to Mr. Astor in London

The old Exchange Court building, at the

-sl:ms-

regulars.

1894. These, with the nine previously procured, were enough for the eighty mortars then provided for.

But the great problem of disappearing carriages, for which our new fortifications are largely designed, was only beginning to be solved. Indeed, so late as 1894, the Chief of Ordinance, in his annual report, classed the Buffington-Crozier. 8 and 10 Inch carriages under the head of "experimental carriages." A 12-inch carriage, which should endure the trameadous shock due to the ballistic force necessary to propei a 1,000-pound prejectile at a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, lowering its gun to a secure pesition for loading, and returning it to its firing position without injury, was believed by few to be within the limits of the possible. During that year, however, progress on the type carriages was such as to permit contracts to be made to supply the department with twenty-four 10-inch disappearing carriages, and the construction of ten more was undertaken at the Government carriage four private firms.

Thus, prior to the act of June 6, 1896, there were built or building the following carriages. The Government carriage factory, five S-inch disappearing and ten 10-inch disappearing carriages, five 10-inch non-disappearing and twenty-four 10-inch disappearing carriages. Under the appropriation of June 6, 1896, there are now being precured, ar will be procured, the following carriages. At the Government factory, five 8-inch, five 10-inch, and five 12-inch, and theirly 10-inch disappearing carriages and the results of the supplearing, and eight 12-inch non-disappearing in private shops, eighty 12-inch mortar carriages.

By the time a new appropriation can become available all the details of every type carriage will have been fully determined. With sufficient money, therefore, the limit to future rapidity of progress in casar defence is the combined annual capacity of public and private plants to supply ordnance material. Upon this fact are based the department's estimates for the ensuing year. These estimates w

the following:

Guna. One 16 inch gun (finishing and assembling,
forglogs atready provided), twenty-one sets 12 inch
gun forglings, twenty-one sets 16 inch gun forglings,
144 miliated 12 inch mortars complete, fifty-dre 6
pounder rapid-fire guns with moints and 250 rounds
per and, and twenty-four 5 inch rapid-fire guns with
mounts and 100 rounds per gun.

Carriages, Twenty-one 12 inch disappearing carriages, twenty 16 inch d sappearing carriages, eight
8 inch disappearing carriages, and 188 12 inch mortar
earriages.

enrings.

For Engineering Work.—Twenty 12-inch emp'acements, disappearing: nineteen 10-inch emplacements, disappearing; twelve 8-inch emplacements, disappearing; 118 rapid-fire emplacements, and 144 12-inch mortar emplacements. Thus, if the present estimates of the War Department for permanent defences should re-ceive the favorable consideration of Congress, we shall have by June 30, 1898, the following completed items in the system of defence:

Emplicements - Tairty nine 12-inch, sichty-dee 16, inch thirty-seven 8 inch, one hundred and twenty-nine and rand-dire, two hundred and elgaty-four 12-inch mortars.

Guns - One 16-inch, sixty 12-inch, ninety-five 10-inch seventy five 8-inch for more, if the liethichem inch, a venty five a inch (or more, if the liethlehen Commany exceeds minimum delivery), one hindre-and twenty-nine rapid-fire pans, with mounts an ammunition, and two hundred and ninety 12-inch mortars.

Carriages. —Forty-eight .2-inch, ninety-four 10-inch, forty-two 8-inch, and two hundred and ninety 12-inch

SHE OFFICIED TO HOUSEWORK. Orange's Domestic Training School Is Without a Superintendent,

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18 .- Miss Sarah E. Craig. who was formerly in charge of the Auburn House, a large family hotel in Cincinnati, has been since March the superintendent of the Demestic Training Association connected with the Improvement Society of the Oranges. The objects of this association were to train servants and conduct a high-class restaurant at moderate prices and an intelligence office for the benefit of its members.

Miss Craig left Orange yesterday, and the association to-day is without a superintendent. With her went Miss Blanche Radeliffe, who had charge of the intelligence department. A servant and a maid who were being instructed also left, and the boarders announced their in-tention of seeking another place for their meals. Miss Craig says she left because Miss Radcliffe was discharged, although she had conemplated the step before that occurred. She declares that maids have not been furnished to do the household work, and that she has been obliged to do most of it herself. She complained

obliged to do most of it herself. She complained about this the first of the month, and on Oct. 0 Miss Radelife was discharged.

"I notified several tradeamen of my intention of leaving Orange," said Miss Craig. "They asked me if the concern was insolvent, and I replied that I knew a large sum of money was owed about town. The reut of the house is 575 a month, and this has had to be paid by the gentleman who became security for it."

Miss Craig went to New York on Thursday and leased apartments at 101 Fast Twenty-fifth street. When she returned to Orange she found a letter from Mrs. Herbert Turrell, Chairman of the House Committee of the Domestic Training Association, notifying her that her services were no longer required, as the "Domestic Training Association is subjected to a possibility of failure."

Mrs. John Winfield Scott, Corresponding Secretary of the association, complained in a letter to Miss Craig on Oct. 13 that "con-tant complaints have been received by the Board of discourted whom the public by the association, the filling of which is an important source of revenue; of unsatisfactory meals served, and of general negligence on the part of the superintendent is the management and training of the maids nader her direction."

tendent is the management and training of the maids under her direction."

Miss Craig referred the reporter to several persons who have had dealings with the association since she had been at its head. One of them, a professor of mathematics in a private school declared that he had been boarding at the school for several months, and from his acquaintance with persons who had transacted business at the institution he was convinced that the charges against Miss Craig were without foundation.

Vites Stole Two Bottles of It, Thinking It

In his sober moments Joseph Vites drinks peer. When he has drunk enough beer he drinks anything that comes his way. He had a brand new drink yesterday morning, which not only incommoded him internally, but resulted in his being locked up on a charge of stealing. Vites is a truckman by trade, and lives at 143 Bowery; but on Saturday evening he went a little out of his usual line of business and engaged in a prize fight for a purse of two dollars and a half. The fight took place, so Vites says, in Sarsaparilla aller. He doesn't remember where Sarsaparilla alley is, and nobody else knows; but they grow other things besides aarsaparilla there. When Vites left the alley he was full of the other things. He also had a

black eye.

As he was wandering along Spring street, feeling pretty well, he noticed two bottles in the open window of Herman Hass's grocery at No. 64. The bottles looked inviting. Vites lifted them carefully out of the window, put one in his pocket, and, uncorking the other, took a long pull at it. Then he flung it far out in the road, snorted, gurgled, shricked, and went leaping up the street, bowling madly for water at every jump until he came to a hydrant. Failing upon his knees before this he made vio-lent efforts to unscrew the cap and get at the water.

Falling upon his knees before this he made violent efforts to unscrew the cap and get at the
water.

Mean time Policeman O'Connor of the Elizabeth street station, who had heard the howis,
came running around the corner, and was surprised to find a large man with a black eve in a
devotional attitude before a hydrant. Before
he had time to solve the mystery Grocer Hass
came running up and accused the prayerful one
of stealing two bottles of red pepper catsup. No
attempt at denial was made. The accused
mosned out an appeal that te be taken to the
nearestengine house and treated internally with
the chemical extinguisher. He went to the atation house, where he astonished the Sergeant by
swallowing five large cupsful of water.

At the Centre Street Court yesterday he said
that his memory was a little uncertain, but
that as far as it served him somebody had presented him with the bottles. He regarded it as
a cruel practical joke. His opinion of the
cruelty of it was not medified by his being held
in \$1,000 bail on the grocer's charge of larceny,

AFTER GROCER TOLLNER'S CASH. Hoboken Police Follow a Cine with Tuest. isfactory Results. About six weeks ago Henry F. Tollner, who

ceeps a grocery store at 401 Washington street, Hoboken, was robbed of a gold watch and \$100 while he was a leep in his bed at the rear of his store. Tollner had in his employ Edward Berghoff, 18 years old, a cierk, who lived with him. No suspicion was attached to the cierk at the No suspicion was attached to the cierk at the time, and detectives could find no ciue to the burgiary. On Saturday night a policeman learned that the watch was in the possession of lienry Werdemann of 670 Willow avenue. Werdemann told the officer that the watch had been given to him by Berghoff for safe keeping. He said that Herghoff had told him hat he committed the robbery, and that he had buried the money in the yard at the rear of the grocery store.

store.

Rerghoff was arrested and held for examina-tion on a charge of grand larceny. Werdemann tion on a charge of grand larceny. Werdemann was held as a witness.

A derective searched the groceryman's yard, but was unable to find the money which Berghoff said he had buried there.

DOCK WORKERS ORGANIZE. STARTED A STEP TOWARD THE GREAT IN. · WITH -TERNATIONAL ATRIKE.

McHagh, the Emissary of the British Union of Unions, Fartially Unfolds His Plans-Making Progress in the Work He Was Sent to America to Accomplish. and with man's skill grew into The first practical step towards the organiza-tion of the Tongshoremen of this city was the best, \$1.00 natural wool taken yesterday afternoon, when a union was formed by about thirty men engaged in that work. The meeting was held in the hall of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, 61 South street, nd the union is the result of the work of Edward McHugh, a representative of the English Union of Unions, a federation of the dock

laborers', firemen's, seamen's, and riverside

workers' unions in Great Britain, affiliated with

similar federations in Holland, Belgium, Swe-

den, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. Much has been printed within the past year concerning the English organization. It was started chiefly through the efforts of Kelr Hardy. Tom Mann, and Edward McHugh, and although these men cling to it, the general impression prevails that it is preparing for a strike of most gigantic proportions, that is intended to affect every part of the world. The movement to combine the various trades unions in Engand which have to do with shipping began shortly after the great 'longshoremen's strike in London a few years ago, and the work has been carried on quietly until now the organization is outheast corner of Broadway and Exchange nearly perfect. It includes the 'longshoremen dock laborers as they are called in England, seamen, firemen, carters, bargemen, and lightermes, and even the railway men in all the countries named. The frderation has money building in New York. That is, all this will happen if Mr. William Waldorf Astor, the and brains, and all that is lacking in its great design is a corresponding federation in this

putting up of a new building on the site of the ing from its London correspondent: "It looked as though a fight between the shipplans drawn for a new building. The plans did ping interest and the Seamen and Firemen's not suit and he concluded to abandon the Union, now merged in federation with the ship, project. Not long ago he gave the matter his dock, and riverside workers, would not be much attention again, with the result that Clinton & Russell, architects, at 32 Nassau street, were longer delayed. Both sides appear to be searching for a plausible pretext, for opening fire, and both are preparing in every way for the struggle cifications, following out, in a general way, sugnow regarded as inevitable, and which, as angestions made by Mr. Astor.

The plans were submitted to Mr. Astor and ounced in TRE SUN months ago, will not be confined to this country. The organ of the Federation, the Scamen's Chronicle, is now pubave made. The plans are now being changed lished in a half dozen languages, and is said to have proved of immense use in the propaganda in countries where other methods of suitation are forbidden, with the result that the Belgian, Dutch, and German worker are ready to obey

country. THE SUN of yesterday had the follow-

any orders from the executive in London. "The Federation has expected to do great Downey of 410 West Thirty-fourth street who will have the building contract, will begin putting in the foundation. It has not yet been decided how many stories the building will be, nor how it will be finished. The outer walls will be of gray stone. The building will cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The plot upon which the new building is to be erected has a frontage of 124.11 feet along Broadway, 135.2 feet on Exchange place, and 130.1 feet on New street. The southern boundary is 159.10 feet, in the entire plot there are about 18,500 square feet. The property was purchased by Mr. Astor's father, the late John Jacob Astor, in 1883 from the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. The purchase brice was \$1,000,000. The building now standing there was there then. things in New York, but, admittedly, their agent sent about six weeks ago has done very little. That agent had \$1,500 in his pocket when he landed, to be used for preliminary expenses, and he has received since then a personal salary of \$50 a week; therefore, there is considerable disappointment at headquarters that he has done so little. He is, however, man of great ability, well educated, and likely to make things lively as soon as the election is over."

McHugh has been working very quietly since

anty and Indemnity Company. The purchase price was \$1,000,000. The building now standing there was there then.

It has been said that it required higher references to become a tenant of the Exchange Court building than of any other office building in town. However that may be, some of the best known financiers and brokers in the city have long had their offices there. Among the tenants are Roswell P. Flower & Co., Jesup & Lamont, White, Morris & Co., and James R. Keene.

It was not until last January that the old building ever had a sensation. One of the tenants was the firm of Chardon & Co., brokera. The junior member of the firm was Siegfried L. Schwaboch. Schwaboch was a great mathematician, and he had figured out a system by which he said he could teil what the prices of stocks would be on certain days. His system faited, and Sel waboch came down to his office one day and blew out his brains. That was on Jan. 16, It was the only sensational happening that the building had ever known, and it nearly gave the manager of the building nervous prostration. his arrival here, and, in view of the much greater things which he expects to accomplish, it is probable that he has not sent to Europe very glowing reports of what he has already accomplished. None the less he has not been idle, and his work has been very successful. The longshoremen of this city and vicinity, in fact of this country, are without organization. At the time of the strike, several years ago, they had a very strong union. When the strike ended, the object for which the union was organized had been accomplished, and the men drifted away from it rapidly until the union be came just a name, and then they lost even that. While the 'longshoremen say that conditions are worse now than they were in the days of the union, they have heretofore shown no desire to revive the organization, being content to go along as they were, owing to the lack of the proper leaders to stir them up. It was for the

we worse now than they were in the dars of the intelligence of the binding aeroes scenarios. The state of the state of the binding aeroes scenarios. The state of the state of

The Improved WELSBACH LIGHT REDUCED in Price.

Improved methods and greater facilities for manufacturing, together with the enormous increase in the sales of the Improved Welsbach Light, make possible the following reduction in price:

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with America will bring even greater strength. I have found a great deal of encouragement since I came here. I find in the Atlant Coast Seamen's Union a unit to build an American federation on, the liong-horenes must organize, and then unite. We profess to begin work throughout the water front on the east and west sides and then take in the neighboring cities and lastly all the seasonst portal it is a big worz, but it can be done.

When Mr. McHugh finished speaking the doors were closed to outsiders, and the work of organizing the union was begun. The west side organizing the union was begun. The west side in long shoremen will organize on Wednesday night at a meeting to be held in Greenwich Hall, at Hudson and Christopher streets.

ROW IN THE NINTH'S ARMORT A Brunken Private Braws a Katfe Whee

Ordered Under Arrest. William O'Keefe of 305 West Broadway was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Jefferson Market Court vesterday morning on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant was Capt. William F. Morris of Company K.

Ninth Regiment. On Saturday, when the First Brigade had us parade, young O'Keefe got very drunk, at d when the roll of Company K, of which he is a when the roll of Company K, of which he is a member, was called before it left the armory in Fourteenth street. O'Keefe was missing, he came into the armory after the regiment hat left, and, getting his rifle, started after I and joined his company in Fifth avenue. Sergeant Steinmetz saw his condition, and reported it to Capi. Morris, who ordered O'Keefe to return to he armory. This he did.

When the regiment returned to the armory at 4:45 o'clock and the company lined up for dismissal O'Keefe joined the ranks again. Sergeant Steinmetz ordered him to leave the armory and to come back the next day when he had sobered up.

O'Keefe refused to do this and became ver O'Keefe refused to do this and became very abusive. Capt, Morris ordered a corporal and a file of men to put him under arrest. Then there was a fight. O'Keefe clubbed his rife and started in to clean out the whole company. First Sergeant Regus got behind him and statched the rifle from his hands. Then O'Keefe pulled from his pockets a knife and shashed at Regus, cutting him across the hand as he retreated up stairs toward the company root. Capt. Morris ran after him and ordered him to stop. O'Keefe, stopping a few steps from the bottom, shouled back:

"Keep away from here. If you come near me I'll cut your heart cut."

Morris drew his sword and struck at O'Keefe, who, having put up his arm to ward off the sword, received a cut in the hand. Militiamen ran to the aid of the Captain, and O'Keefe was overpowered. A patrol wagon was called, and ha

the aid of the Captain, and O'Keefe was over-powered. A patrol wagon was called, and be was taken to the Mercer street station, where he spent the right.

He was very repentant when in court yester-day, and told the Magistrate that he didn't know what he was doing. He was held in \$500 for examination. When the civil authorities have done with him he will get a military trial.

FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS A RECTOR. Celebration in St. Mark's Episcopal Churck in Williamsburgh

The Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, the rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at South Fire street and Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh, he been fifty-seven years in charge of that paris been fifty-seven years in charge of that parising yesterday, and the event was celebrated by a special service. Many former members of the church were present. The veteran router received many floral offerings. He is in heighty-third year, and when he became the rector of the church the population of Williamsburgh was 4,000. For a long time Mr. Hasking received a salary of \$5 a week.

St. Mark's Church is built of stone and almost entirely covered with ivy. It is in line with the new bridge and will probably be demolished. The congregation will establish a new church in the Ocean Hill district of Brooklyn, and negotiations are going on for the purchase of a site.

An 18-year-old Alleged Highwayman. Eighteen-year-old Frank Hubbard of 13 wenty-first street was arrested on Saturds Twenty-first street was arrested on Saturd-night for robbing Miss Lottie E. Davis of 190 Prospect avenue on Fifth avenue, ne-Prospect, in Brooklyn. Miss Davis was on he way to a store with her pockethook containing 56 in her hand when Hubbard, as allega-jostled against her, and knocking her pocke-book from her hand piezed it up and ran away

Court Caleadars—This Day

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess un
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Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Motical
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Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II.—Motical
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tell toesday, Oct. 20, at 1 P. M.

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